

Communication Evaluation in the Maritime Security Policy in the Nias Archipelago Waters

Endyka Triono Dachi¹ Moch. Jurianto² Purwanto³

Maritime Security Study Program, Faculty of National Security, Universitas Pertahanan
Republik Indonesia, Bogor Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia^{1,2,3}
Email: rio.dachi@gmail.com¹

Abstract

The Nias Islands are an area that is included in the Province of North Sumatra. Nias is an archipelago area surrounded by the Indonesian Ocean. The location of the Nias Islands which are on the border increases the risk of maritime threats that might occur in the Nias Islands. The research problem is how to evaluate communication in maritime security policies in the waters of the Nias Islands. The communication factor in policy implementation includes how to communicate the implementation of maritime security between agencies in maritime security in the territorial waters of the Nias Islands. This study aims to find out how the implementation of policies and efforts in maritime security in the waters of the Nias Islands, by analyzing communication in maritime security in the territorial waters of the Nias Islands. The research uses qualitative methods by collecting data through interviews, field observations and literature studies. The results of this study were processed using the Atlas.ti application. The results of the research show that there is synergy between government agencies in charge of maritime security in the Nias Islands, but there is a need to improve communication between these agencies. This form of communication is not only carried out to carry out maritime security in the territorial waters of the Nias Islands, but also aims to carry out monitoring of marine and fishery resources. Conducting sea patrols is an activity in the form of joint communication or coordination between agencies/institutions as well as a form of implementation of RI Minister of Defense No. 13 of 2014 concerning border area security policies. Communication is the key to creating synergy between ministries/agencies so that maritime security in the waters of the Nias Islands will run effectively and create a safe maritime environment. Evaluation of communication in maritime security policies in the waters of the Nias Islands shows that there are still communication limitations that cause operational constraints.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Maritime Security, Nias Islands, Outer Islands



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country in the world has two-thirds of the ocean area with an area of 6.32 million km² and a total of 17,504 islands, and is one of the countries that has the second longest coastline (Pudjiastuti 2016). The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a coastal state whose national territory components consist of land, sea (waters), and airspace, two thirds of the entire territory of Indonesia in the form of seas, Indonesia can also be referred to as an archipelagic country. Ecologically, this is also a scientific and natural basis for the concept of Archipelagic Outlook as the embodiment of geographical unity, which forms the basis of political, economic, cultural, defense and security unity. (M. Kusumaatmadja 1978).

In addition to the comparative advantages of geographical location, the potential for natural resources in the sea area includes biotic and abiotic resources which are very beneficial for the survival of biotic communities. This potential can be extracted from the seabed and the soil beneath it, the water column and sea level, including coastal areas and small islands, and it is very logical if the marine economy is used as the basis for national economic development.

Therefore, the Indonesian Sea must be managed, cared for, utilized and protected by the Indonesian nation.

With regard to the territory of a country, this is interesting to discuss scientifically, because the territorial aspect of a country concerns the real sovereignty and sovereign rights of a country over its territory. Naturally, a country must have limits to what extent a country is sovereign and has sovereign rights over its territory. This can be seen from the territorial boundaries of a country with other countries, both land borders and sea boundaries (Kurnia 2006).

Regulation of the Minister of Defense Number 13 of 2014 concerning Border Area Security Policy has been explained in several ways, including the meaning of Security itself, Security is all efforts, work and actions that are carried out continuously, to maintain security from all threats and disturbances that may disturb or endanger the border area. Border area security includes maintaining territorial sovereignty and integrity, preventing violations of border areas, preventing smuggling and theft of natural resources and empowering border defense areas. In general, border areas and remote islands are large development areas with an uneven population distribution pattern, making it difficult for the government to control, supervise and develop areas. This encourages an increase in the crime rate for crimes at sea. Efforts to overcome and overcome crime in border areas cannot be solved by one country alone. So it is necessary to foster regional cooperation to overcome various maritime issues and threats (Jemadu 2014).

In addition, Indonesia also has Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12/Permen-KP/2013 concerning Supervision of the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands. Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands (PWP3K) is a process of planning, utilization, supervision and control of coastal and small island resources between sectors, between the Government and Regional Governments, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as well as between science and management. to improve the welfare of society. This regulation explains that to ensure the implementation of the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands (PWP3K) in an integrated and sustainable manner. One of the archipelagic waters that needs attention is the waters of the Nias Islands. Nias is an area that is included in the Province of North Sumatra. Nias is an archipelago surrounded by the Indonesian Ocean and is approximately 86 nautical miles from Sibolga. The area of Nias is 5,625 km² or 7.8% of the area of North Sumatra Province, consisting of 132 large and small islands, of which 37 islands are inhabited and 95 islands are uninhabited. Regency or city areas in the Nias Islands have mountainous structures that are connected to many large and small rivers (Zebua and Ramli 2013).

Until now there are still several problems that often occur in the territorial waters of the Nias Islands even though government policies have been made as much as possible to implement them. The Nias Islands face problems of poverty, low levels of social welfare and the quality of human resources. This is exacerbated by the limited land, sea and air transportation infrastructure so that many investors are reluctant to enter the area. As an archipelago and marine area, the potential for marine tourism in the Nias Islands has not been developed much.

As an archipelagic country prone to maritime threats, the Nias Archipelago is a vital area that can affect national security if a threat occurs in the region. The maritime security policy implemented in the Nias Islands has been running as it should, all stakeholders carry out maritime security duties in accordance with their respective main tasks and functions. Lanal, Polair and several other stakeholders carry out maritime security activities well. However, after conducting a thorough evaluation, several obstacles in coordinating and communicating between agencies have not been implemented properly.

In implementation in the field, such as the management of state borders and border areas, especially for border areas, there is still frequent overlap between institutions, meaning that the emergence of sectoral ego problems and differences in interests makes development policies that will be implemented in border areas tend to be hampered. This condition causes most of the border areas to be difficult to reach or in other words these areas become isolated and generally have very limited infrastructure or facilities. The territorial waters of the Nias Islands have a long interland reach. This is also one of the obstacles in coordinating operations to secure the waters of the Nias Islands. Based on this background, the author wants to examine how field staff communicate in supporting the implementation of maritime security policies in the waters of the Nias Islands. It also aims to analyze the communication of field implementers in maritime security in the waters of the Nias Islands.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses qualitative methods by collecting data through interviews, field observations, and literature studies. The research was conducted in the Nias Islands region with the selection of locations based on data requirements needed to answer research problems. Research was also conducted from December 2021 to April 2022. According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data analysis was carried out interactively through the process of data reduction, data display, and verification (Miles, Huberman, Saldana 2014). Qualitative descriptive research specifically aims to explore, identify, describe, understand, or investigate one or several phenomena contained in the research problem (Suardi 2017).

The technique of collecting data for this research uses literature review, in-depth interviews with maritime security experts, and a survey of report documents that are relevant to the research question. The data collected is very valuable in research as material for solving research problems. All data is processed and analyzed for further research, enabling researchers to draw conclusions from their research and make recommendations for science and practice (Juanita and Setiani 2022).

The research was conducted in the Nias Islands region with the selection of locations based on data requirements needed to answer research problems. Field studies to seek primary data were carried out in several places such as Regional Military Command I, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of North Sumatra Province, Indonesian Navy Base, South Nias Police, Teluk Dalam Sea and Coast Guard Unit, National Agency for Management, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service of South Nias Regency . In the process of validating and analyzing data, researchers used source triangulation techniques. Source triangulation is a data analysis approach that carries out the process of testing between data quickly and synthesizing data from various sources which can then be used to strengthen and improve the interpretation of researchers in understanding and solving research problems (Bachri 2010).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Policy implementation can be said to be effective or successful when field implementing actors are able to carry out policies and know what they have to do. The territorial waters of the Nias Islands have a long inter-land reach. This is one of the obstacles in coordinating maritime security operations. In order to achieve maritime security in the waters of the Nias Archipelago, related agencies continue to work together to carry out joint activities for sea operations and patrols.

Joint operations in other Nias Islands were also carried out involving several agencies, including the Indonesian Navy, Polairud, KKP, North Nias Fisheries Service and fisheries business actors. This joint operation aims to support and maintain security in border areas and

prevent cross-border crimes such as illegal fishing, smuggling of lobster seeds and egg-laying crabs which cause huge losses to both the community and the country.

Sea patrols are also routinely carried out by the Nias Police Headquarters to support the safety of fishermen. During the patrol activity, his party also conveyed an appeal to fishermen to pay attention to safety when doing activities at sea by equipping safety equipment such as life jackets on each boat and not using explosives or fish bombs.

Several patrols and operations carried out by various agencies are one of the efforts to implement the policy. In RI Minister of Defense No. 13 of 2014 concerning border area security policies, in article 2 it is explained that border area security includes 1) maintaining sovereignty and territorial integrity; 2) prevent violations of the border area; 3) preventing smuggling and theft of natural resources; and 4) carry out the empowerment of the defense area on the border. The implementation of patrols is also listed in Permen KP No. 12 of 2013 Article 9, patrols consist of routine patrols and special patrols.

Nias Archipelago Maritime Security Communication Form

Policy implementation can be said to be effective or successful if the implementing actors in the field are able to implement the policy and know what they have to do. The territorial waters of the Nias Islands have a long interland reach. This is one of the obstacles in coordinating maritime security operations. In order to realize maritime security in the waters of the Nias Islands, relevant agencies continue to work together to carry out joint activities for sea operations and patrols. The joint operation on the Nias Islands was carried out by involving several agencies, including the Indonesian Navy, Polairud, KKP, North Nias Fisheries Service, and fisheries business actors. This joint operation aims to support and maintain security in the border area and prevent cross-border crimes such as illegal fishing and smuggling of lobster seeds and spawning crabs which cause huge losses to the people and the country.

Several patrols and operations carried out by various agencies are one of the efforts to implement this policy. In Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2014 concerning Border Area Security Policy, article 2 explains that securing border areas includes 1) maintaining sovereignty and territorial integrity; 2) prevention of violations of the border area; 3) preventing smuggling and theft of natural resources; and 4) empowering the defense area on the border. The implementation of patrols is also listed in Permen KP No. 12 of 2013 Article 9, patrols consist of routine patrols and special patrols. Communication shows that every policy will be implemented properly if there is effective communication between program implementation (policy) and the target group (target group). The aims and objectives of programs or policies can be socialized properly so that policies and programs do not distort (Indiahono, 2009).

Communication in Supporting the Implementation of Maritime Security Policy in the Nias Islands

Maritime protection in the Nias Islands involves several government agencies such as BNPP, Indonesian Navy, Bakamla, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP), and others. In inter-agency relations, communication is one of the keys to good synergy. By creating synergies between agencies, maritime security in the Nias Islands will run effectively and efficiently in order to create a safe maritime environment in the Nias Islands. Sectoral ego between agencies is still common. One of the contributing factors is the overlapping of existing maritime security regulations so that each agency does not work in harmony. It is necessary to appoint a maritime security coordinator to manage the tasks of each existing agency.

Communication in maritime security in the territorial waters of the Nias Islands has been increasing from time to time. This is different from the establishment of a special area security preparation agency which has begun to be formed in the regions. To support maritime security communications in the Nias Islands, the Indonesian Navy Base has created a maritime village program. There is the Kampung Bahari Nusantara Program where there are 5 (five) aspects of concern, namely the Economic Aspect, the Education Aspect, the Defense Aspect, the Health Aspect and the Tourism Aspect.

The vast sea area also provides its own challenges for Indonesia. The Indonesian sea is prone to criminal acts. Actions such as terrorism, ship hijacking, armed robbery, smuggling of dangerous drugs, and others have always been the main concern of Indonesia's maritime security. In addition to these actions, Indonesia's sea areas are also prone to illegal exploitation of natural resources such as IUU fishing and environmental pollution (Rachmianto 2016). Communication can be realized through a coordinating relationship between policy implementers and between policy implementers and policy makers. Communication can also be in the form of outreach, by means of counseling and introduction to government policies (Armandos 2017) such as RI Government Regulation Number 13 of 2022 concerning Implementation of Security, Safety and Law Enforcement in Indonesian Water Territories and Indonesian Jurisdictional Areas and Minister of Defense Regulation Number 13 of 2014 regarding the Border Area Security Policy, which was socialized specifically to regional governments. So that local governments understand their important role and establish regional regulations in their territories.

The existence of good communication in carrying out field activities is important. This is also necessary when there are territorial disputes or violations that occur in the field, such as foreign ships entering the territorial lines of Indonesian waters. This good communication will support the guarantee of national security. In maritime security theory (Buerger, 2015) national security can be created by strong sea power. The Seapower concept is useful for protecting and maintaining the existence and sovereignty of a country.

CONCLUSION

Evaluation of communication in the maritime security policy in the waters of the Nias Islands shows that communication limitations still pose operational constraints. So that this causes the emergence of ego-sectoral problems and differences in interests. The implementation of sea patrols is an activity in the form of joint communication or coordination between ministries or agencies as well as a form of implementation of RI Minister of Defense No. 13 of 2014 concerning border area security policies. Communication is the key to creating synergies between ministries or agencies so that maritime security in the waters of the Nias Islands runs effectively and creates a safe maritime environment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Armandos D., Yusnaldi, Purwanto. 2017. Implementasi Kebijakan Pertahanan Laut dalam Mendukung Keamanan Maritim di Pulau Nipa. *Jurnal Prodi Keamanan Maritim*, 3(2):39-56.
- Bachri B.S. 2010. Meyakinkan Validitas Data melalui Triangulasi pada Penelitian Kualitatif. *Teknologi Pendidikan*, 10:46-62.
- Buerger C. 2015. "What is Maritime Security?". *Marine Policy*, 53:159-164.
- Indiahono D. 2009. *Kebijakan Publik: Berbasis Dynamic Policy Analysis*. Yogyakarta, Gava Media.
- Jemadu A. 2014. *Politik Global dalam Teori dan Praktik*. Graha Ilmu.

- Juanita M.D., Setiani. M.F.D.A. 2022. Fisherman Empowerment Strategy as a Solution in the Security Management Crisis in the Network Natuna Sea. *Journal of Maritime Studies and National Integration (JMSN)*. 5(2):93-100.
- Kurnia M.P. 2006. *Solving Problem of Indonesian Maritime Border*. Risalah Hukum Edisi 3.
- Kusumaatmadja M. 1978. *Bunga Rampai Hukum Laut*. Bandung, Bina Cipta.
- Miles M.B., Huberman A.M., Saldana J. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*. Edition 3, USA, Sage Publication.
- Modeong I., Kalalo F.P., Karisoh F.J.M.M. 2020. Pengamanan Pulau-Pulau Terluar Indonesia Berdasarkan Hukum Internasional dalam Upaya Keutuhan Wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia. *Lex Privatum*, 8(3): 130-141.
- Novita D., Mamahit D.A., Yusnaldi. 2019. Dampak Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 71 Tahun 2016 terhadap Keamanan Nasional (Studi Kasus di Provinsi Sumatera Barat). *Jurnal Keamanan Maritim*, 5(1):81-98.
- Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pengawasan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Pulau-Pulau Kecil.
- Peraturan Menteri Pertahanan Nomor 13 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kebijakan Pengamanan Wilayah Perbatasan.
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 13 Tahun 2022 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Keamanan, Keselamatan, dan Penegakkan Hukum di Wilayah Perairan Indonesia dan Wilayah Yuridiksi Indonesia.
- Pudjiastuti S. 2016. "Surat Badan Reformasi Geospasial No:B-3.4/SESMA/IGD/07/2004 Direktorat Jenderal PUM Kementerian Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia". Pemberian Pidato Gelar Doktor Kehormatan Causa Bidang Pembangunan Kelautan dan Perikanan. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.
- Rachmianto A. 2016. "Diplomasi Poros Maritim: Kemanan Maritim dalam Perspektif Politik Luar Negeri", Presentasi Direktur Keamanan Internasional dan Perlucutan Senjata, Kementerian Luar Negeri. Jakarta, 21 Januari 2016.
- Suardi W. 2017. Catatan Kecil Mengenai Desain Riset Deskriptif Kualitatif. *Jurnal EKUBIS*. 1(2):1-11.
- Sugianto A., Agussalim D., Armawi A. 2019. Penanganan Keamanan Maritim Perbatasan Wilayah Laut dan Dampaknya Pada Aspek Pertahanan Keamanan (Studi di Wilayah Kabupaten Natuna, Provinsi Kepulauan Riau). *Jurnal Kajian Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional Republik Indonesia*, 9(2):113-126.
- Zebua N.D., Ramli. 2013. Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Armada, Jumlah Nelayan, PDRB, dan Investasi Terhadap Produksi Perikanan di Wilayah Nias (Analisis Data Panel). *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan*. 2(8):463-474.